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VICTOR MILL STARCH

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MR. A. W. ROBERTSON, Chairman
Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation
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These men are selling this idea of
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COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

A. W. ROBERTSON, Chairman
435 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation was estab-
lished last August as a national effort to promote the re-
pair and re-equipment of factories, warehouses and large
buildings, where such improvements will bring benefit

through cost reduction, and by creating employment and
stimulating business. Local committees are at work over
the entire country and already commitments for more than
\$165,000,000 worth of rehabilitation work have been reported.

Clayton Scores Farm Relief Plan

STRONG opposition to the Farm Relief legislation already passed by the House of Representatives and which is now being considered by the Senate was voiced by W. L. Clayton, president of Anderson-Clayton Company, in an address last week before the Texas Cotton Association in Dallas.

Mr. Clayton, in part, said:

"The second Agricultural Marketing Act is now before Congress, with the request of the President that it be passed as emergency legislation. The object of the Act is the restoration of the farmer's pre-war purchasing power. Nobody can fail to applaud this object.

"The enormous significance of this act lies in the fact that it would launch us on a vast and complicated scheme for the nationalization of agriculture. The Executive is to be given broad general powers over practically every phase of agricultural production, distribution and processing. This vast industry, employing in all its ramifications many millions of people, would henceforth get its plans and take its orders from Washington.

"This must be the untrod path of which the President spoke, because, in principle, the remainder of the bill follows closely the familiar path of Government price fixing already trod by so many nations, ours included, that it is now worn slick and exceedingly dangerous.

OTHER NOSTRUMS

"Among other nostrums provided in the act for discretionary use, the well known domestic allotment plan, with some modifications, seems to be the device most relied upon. This plan seeks to increase the farmer's income and raise the price of selected farm products by taxing the domestic consumers of those products and passing the proceeds of such taxes, minus the cost of administration, back to the producer, conditioned upon his adherence to a specified program of reduced production.

"With ten millions of people out of work in the United States, and with millions of city dwellers unable to buy sufficient food and clothing even at present prices, we propose to tax these same people—and for what? For compensating other people for abstaining from work. With six millions of people now engaged in agricultural production, and at least half as many employed in the distribution, transportation and processing of agricultural products, it is easy to see that an average reduction of, say, 20 per cent in the production of our basic farm products will mean a tragic addition to the ranks of our unemployed. But it is contended that the cash benefits to farmers for curtailing production will increase their buying power and that this will start the wheels of industry turning.

THEORY UNSOUND

"The theory that subtraction from the buying power of one group in the community with a corresponding ad-

dition (less administrative expense) to another group increases the buying power of the whole is false. No new markets are found here. No new wealth is created. A nation does not get rich by shifting the buying power of its citizens in any such arbitrary manner. Wealth is the product of the full production and free exchange of goods at equivalent values. Taxation does not create wealth; unless wisely employed it destroys wealth.

"Likewise, the claim that the proposed reduction in acreage will increase the price of farm products and therefore the buying power of the farmer will certainly not bear careful analysis, so far as cotton is concerned. Higher American cotton prices artificially achieved by governmental devices would not only act as a brake on the consumption of American cotton, but would greatly stimulate cotton production in all cotton growing countries. We don't have to guess about this. All we have to do is to consult the record of the first Agricultural Marketing Act. Under the artificial stimulus of that act, there are now more acres planted to cotton outside the United States than in the United States. We might also take a leaf out of the history of the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme and the Cuban sugar plan. We may be sure that foreign countries will eagerly take up such portion of the world production of cotton as we wish to relinquish.

"In order to maintain an artificially established price, we would be compelled to make fresh reductions in acreage each year, until finally we would back ourselves entirely out of the world cotton picture.

"Perhaps this is what the authors of the second Agricultural Marketing Act wish to accomplish. If so, it means as to cotton that we will have to find some other use for 20,000,000 acres of farm land and some other occupation for more than 1,000,000 farm families, and for some hundreds of thousands of people who earn their daily bread in the ginning, transporting, compressing and distributing of cotton, and in the cottonseed oil industry. Where will these people turn for work?

ACREAGE TO RISE

"We are told that there is a great unbalance between rural and urban populations and activities, and we know that this is true. High wages during and after the war drew millions of workers from the farms into the factories. They are now on their way back to the farms, impelled thereto by the first law of nature. Back on the farm, their first concern will be the provision of sufficient food and feed to guarantee that their families and their work stock will not go hungry. But does anybody expect they are going to be satisfied just with food? They want, and will get, other things to the full extent of the buying power of such surplus cash crops as they can produce.

(Continued on Page 18)

N. C. Textile School Students Fill Important Positions

THAT North Carolina State College has contributed materially to the industrial development of the South is indicated by a recent survey of the alumni of its Textile School.

Since 1901 State College has awarded 389 textile degrees, and of this number more than 70 per cent are in the textile industry and hold some of the best textile position in the South.

Textile alumni who have become presidents of mills are: John W. Clark, 1907, Randolph Mills, Franklinville; T. C. Barber, 1911, Renfro and Argonne Hosiery Mills, Mount Airy; Noah Burfoot, Jr., 1917, Pasquotank Hosiery Mills, Elizabeth City; S. S. Walker, 1919, Virginia Underwear Corporation, Martinsville, Va. Two graduates, L. C. Atkinson, 1915, president of the Textile Specialty Company at Greensboro, and W. A. Kennedy, 1916, president of the W. A. Kennedy Company at Charlotte, head organizations which manufacture equipment for textile plants.

Other men who hold prominent executive positions include: David Lindsay, 1908, treasurer, Spinners Processing Company, Spindale; R. P. Shapard, 1929, vice-president, Spalding Hosiery Mills, Griffin, Ga.; W. J. Carter, 1924, vice-president, Burlington Mills, Burlington; I. L. Langley, 1923, assistant general manager of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.; J. G. H. Geitner, 1914, secretary and treasurer, Ivey Mills, Hickory; T. W. Church, 1926, secretary, Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Charlotte; Albert Escott, 1906, office manager of the Clark Thread Mills at Austell, Ga.; and a number of others.

Among the State College men prominent in the manufacturing and finishing field are:

MANAGERS

Maurice Hendrick, 1908, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside; J. D. Pell, 1921, Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va.; F. S. Childs, 1921, Excell Manufacturing Company, Lincolnnton; E. F. Fuller, 1919, Dependable Hosiery Mills, Liberty; R. A. Fields, 1929, Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS

C. G. Hall, 1913, Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C.; T. C. Pegram, 1916, Erwin Mills, Cooleemee; J. N. Summerell, 1919, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton; J. W. Cooper, 1919, Harriett Mills, Henderson; B. C. Baker, 1920, Kershaw Mills, Kershaw, S. C.; A. B. McCormick, 1920, Sarasota Victory Mills, Guntersville, Ala.; J. H. Ripple, 1921, Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.; L. B. Loughlin, 1922, China Grove Mills, China Grove; W. L. Steele, Jr., 1922, Arista Mills, Winston-Salem; A. J. Corpening, 1923, Harden Mills, Dallas; J. D. Stockkton, 1923, Charles Mills, Red Springs; C. B. Williams, 1923, W. H. Draper & Co., Rocky Mount; M. R. Harden, 1924, Erwin Mills, West Durham; J. M. Currie, 1926, Entwistle Mills No. 2, Rockingham; C. A. Davis, 1926, Pilot Mills, Raleigh; W. L. Horne, 1926,

Burlington Mills, Burlington; J. D. Cassada, 1927, Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids; L. W. Allgood, 1929, Waverly Mills, Laurinburg; H. A. Deal, 1922, Durham Manufacturing Company, Durham.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DYEING, FINISHING, AND MERCERIZING PLANTS

S. C. Alexander, 1921, Aberfoyle Company, Belmont; J. C. Harris, 1922, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.; J. E. McNeely, 1914, Erwin Mills, Cooleemee; B. F. Mitchell, 1919, American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly; T. R. Johnson, 1924, Southern Franklin Process Company, Greenville, S. C.; T. W. Suttentfield, 1923, Cloverdale Dye Works, High Point.

In addition to the positions specified above, many other graduates of the State College Textile School serve efficiently as assistant superintendents, purchasing agents, cost accountants, textile designers, textile chemists, production managers and foremen in cotton mills, rayon plants, hosiery mills, and finishing plants located throughout the South.

Some idea of the way State College graduates fit into the textile industry may be gained by taking a glimpse at the personnel of three of North Carolina's largest textile organizations, namely, Cannon Mills, Erwin Mills, and the Rosemary and Roanoke Mills.

G. G. Allen, 1906, is general superintendent of the Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, which is the largest towel manufacturing organization in the world, and has as one of his assistant superintendents, R. A. Holshouser, 1920. H. B. Robertson, 1917, a cost accountant, is assistant to the vice-president of this organization; J. P. Walton, 1926, is a foreman in the plant, while E. D. Robinson, 1916, is a designer and production manager. Ed. Rufty, 1926; H. H. Rankin, 1931, and F. L. Wilson, 1931, also hold positions with the Cannon Mills. Other State College graduates connected with the Cannon organization are L. B. Loughlin, 1922, superintendent of the China Grove Cotton Mills, and Z. B. Bradford, 1917, assistant superintendent of the Cabarrus Mills at Kannapolis.

The Erwin Mills, with plants at West Durham, Cooleemee, and Erwin, manufacture sheetings, denims, and other textile products. Carl R. Harris, 1917, is manufacturing engineer for this organization. T. C. Pegram, 1916, is superintendent of the Cooleemee plant, while M. R. Harden, 1924, is superintendent of one of the mills in West Durham, and J. L. James, 1927, is assistant superintendent of another mill at the same place. J. E. McNeely, 1914, is superintendent of the finishing plant at Cooleemee, and O. A. Zachary, 1921, is office manager of the mills at Erwin. B. D. Glenn, 1918, is the New York representative of the Erwin Yarn Company. Other State College men connected with the Erwin Mills Company include A. R. Marley, 1929, and J. W. Inscoe, 1931.

The Rosemary Mills, said to be the largest jacquard mill in America, and the Roanoke Mills at Roanoke Rapids, employ a number of State College men. J. W. Mc-

Gee, 1912, is assistant superintendent and E. B. Manning, 1921, designer for the Rosemary Mills. J. D. Cassada, 1927, superintendent of one of the Roanoke Mills, has as his assistant superintendent and designer D. A. Purcell, 1927. J. C. Farmer, 1926, is a foreman at Roanoke Mills No. 1, while J. B. Dunn, 1928, is production manager for the same plant, which also employs W. R. Rogers, 1931. W. S. Dean, 1909, is cotton buyer for this group of mills.

RAYON INDUSTRY

During the past few years the South has developed a great rayon industry and the survey just completed shows that State College textile graduates have also attained prominence in this branch of the textile industry.

J. H. Mason, 1917, is Southern representative for the Industrial Rayon Corporation, and K. C. Loughlin, 1929, is Southern representative for the Celanese Corporation of America. Technical experts or technicians in this field of endeavor include J. J. Chamberlain, 1924, of the Viscose Company at Charlotte; H. B. Summerell, 1924, of the American Glanzstoff Company at Burlington; C. R. Hall, 1924, of the American Enka Company, Asheville. Several other graduates act as salesmen for these and other manufacturers of synthetic yarns.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Another fertile field of employment for textile graduates is in selling textile machinery and supplies. Among the State College men who are prominent in this field are W. C. Dodson, 1917, sales manager for Smith, Drum & Co., of Philadelphia; R. I. Dalton, 1902, Southern representative, and Mason P. Thomas, 1923, selling agent, for the Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte; Harry Curtis, 1923, secretary of the Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte; W. W. Watt, 105, sales engineer for Fred H. White of Charlotte; and F. W. Warrington, 1926, of W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte.

DYESTUFFS AND TEXTILE CHEMICALS

The selling and demonstration of dyestuffs and chemicals has also attracted many State College men, among whom may be mentioned: J. H. Shuford, 1903, representative of the National Aniline and Chemical Company at Greensboro; J. M. Howard, 1904, and W. I. Pickens, 1922, salesmen and technical demonstrators for the Du Pont Company; M. A. Stough, 1917, representative for John Campbell & Co. in North Carolina and Virginia; J. W. Black, 1929, of the Ciba Company at Greensboro; Ed. Murray, 1917; M. K. Sanders, 1927, and R. G. Kendrick, 1921, of the Mathieson Alkali Works.

DISTRIBUTION

One of the important divisions of the textile industry is the distribution of the manufactured products, and the survey reveals that State College men also rank high in this phase of textile work. W. O. Hay, 1925, of Wellington, Sears & Co., New York City, is connected with the Warwick Mills of Rhode Island, one of the fanciest mills in New England. Other men with Wellington, Sears & Co., are G. W. Bowers, 1921, and H. H. Tate, 1923. H. W. Steele, 1925, is the Philadelphia representative for Callaway Mills of LaGrange, Ga.; G. S. Johnston, 1922, is Chattanooga representative for Textiles, Inc., of Gastonia; B. D. Glenn, 1918, is the New York representative for the Erwin Yarn Company; W. T. Burgin, 1923, is manager of the quality control department of the Spool cotton Company in New York City. W. H. Barnhardt, 1923, of Charlotte, and others, sell

yarns and other products of textile plants in the Southern States.

Editor's Note.—In addition to the list of Textile School graduates, many other men who were educated in the departments other than the Textile School at State College have entered the textile industry and are filling important positions.

The following, and the list is by no means complete, gives a few of the graduates from the other departments who are now in the textile industry, and some textile graduates not listed above:

W. L. Manning, president of the Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.; W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert to the Tariff Commission, Washington; Arthur M. Dixon, vice-president and general manager of the American Yarn and Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.; S. B. Alexander, Southern manager of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.; Hill Hunter, purchasing agent for the Cone group of mills, Greensboro; Walter C. Taylor, textile machinery, Charlotte; H. G. Rollins, superintendent Cliffside Mills, Avondale, N. C.; W. W. Watt, dyestuff machinery, Stanley, N. C.; C. D. Welch, vice-president, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; C. C. Dawson, general superintendent, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Thorne Clark, agent Massapoag Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.; H. B. Constable, DuPont Co., Charlotte; C. E. Bailes, purchasing agent, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.; Stokes White, Kendall Mills; C. A. Rudisill, president of Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C.; Joseph W. Cobb, night overseer spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Henry Rankin, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia; F. S. Childs, superintendent Excell Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; George Harrison, executive, Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; W. C. Carter, Burlington Mills Co., Burlington, N. C.; David Clark and D. H. Hill, Jr., editors of the Textile Bulletin, Charlotte; T. C. Barber, president, Renfro Hosiery Mills, Mount Airy, N. C.

Spindle Activity 95 Per Cent

Washington, March 21.—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during February at 95.0 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 95.1 per cent during January this year and 92.5 per cent during February last year.

Spinning spindles in place February 28 totalled 31,088,382, of which 23,659,100 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 29,541,551, compared with 31,254,598; 23,677,968 and 29,707,532 for January this year, and 32,232,310; 25,189,748 and 29,812,083 for February last year.

Week's Holiday Urged on World Cotton Mills

Brussels, Belgium.—The International Cotton Committee, meeting here, appointed Arno Pearse, general secretary of the committee and secretary of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, to conduct a study of the U. S. cotton crop.

A world-wide suspension of activity in the cotton textile industry for one week was recommended by the committee as a remedy for overproduction.

Metal Spraying *

BY EDWARD F. McCRADY

IN regard to metal spraying, my company, the Greenville Steel & Foundry Company, purchased and installed this equipment five months ago, believing from what we could learn here and there that it would be of great use in fighting rust and stains for the textile industry of this section.

We understand that this metalizing or spraying process has been used successfully in Germany for about twenty years. Since the war the equipment has been manufactured in this country and is, therefore, now coming into prominence in the United States.

Metallizing is used for four general classes of work:

First, coating equipment for the purpose of resisting rust and corrosion caused by acids, the elements, etc.

Second, coating furnace parts, etc., to resist heat corrosion.

Third, building up worn and undersized parts.

Fourth, decorating and architectural effects.

Today, we will speak only of the first use, that of resisting rust and corrosion in which we believe you will be most interested.

The process consists of spraying at a high rate of speed molten atomized metal upon a surface. The surface to be covered is first sand-blasted until it is chemically clean and of the roughness of fine sand paper. The sand-blasting also produces "Key-fasts" which are necessary for the coating to adhere. The bond between the new metal and surface is purely a mechanical one.

The gun as you see is somewhat similar to a paint spray and operates in a similar manner. The metal selected for the coating is fed into the gun in wire form and is pulled through the nozzle at the correct rate of speed by an air turbine which is operated by air from the compressor. Acetylene and oxygen ignite behind the nozzle and fuse the metal wire. The air blast from the compressor atomizes the molten metal and forces it out at the rate of about 30,000 feet per minute. This impact aided by the "Key-fasts" causes that coating to adhere.

The thickness of the coating per coat varies from about .001 to .003 inch, depending upon the melting point of the metal used. Lead and tin for instance cover a great deal thicker than the harder metals such as Monel and Stainless Steel.

For a coating to do the work for which it is intended it must be non-porous. Theoretically two coats of lead or tin will give a non-porous coating but for Stainless Steel it takes eight coats and for Monel, twelve. In our work, therefore, we expect to find this spraying process more practical in the use of soft metals with low melting points rather than with the other metals.

Quite often the question of expansion and contraction comes up and we believe from our experience that the interlocking bond between the coating and the surface will take care of the difference, if any, in the coefficient of expansion of the two metals, provided the article coated is not subject to extreme and sudden changes of temperature. If it is subjected to these extreme changes we do not believe the coating will hold.

Our biggest difficulty at present is in securing a chemically clean surface on a piece of equipment that has been in previous use—especially if the equipment is made of cast iron. In one case it was practically impossible to get out of the pores of a cast iron size kettle the tallow

which had soaked in during previous use. In another case the walls of a mercerizer continued to seep what seems to be sulphur. In both of these cases the coating of new metal would not adhere. In such cases, therefore, we would recommend that we furnish a new kettle or tank of new electric welded steel on which a satisfactory coating could be applied.

The coating you will note is of about the same roughness as the sand-blasted surface. If this roughness is objectionable for the purpose used the coating can be polished to any degree of smoothness by rubbing with steel wool or using a burnishing brush. We understand also that polishing closes up the pores and makes the coating more effective.

Another interesting feature of this process is that the coating can be applied successfully not only on metal surfaces but also on wood, concrete, plaster terra cotta and even cloth. The atomized metal is almost cool when it strikes the surface.

We will now light up the gun and give you a demonstration of this spraying process.

Ben Cone Discusses "Controlled" Money

(Greensboro Daily News)

Ben Cone, official of the Cone Export and Commission Company, speaking at the weekly luncheon of Carolina Lodge, B'Nai B'Rith, at the King Cotton Hotel, discussed "controlled inflation" as applied to measures for relieving the present financial situation and expressed the belief that there will not be "any great inflation in the ordinary and accepted meaning of that term."

"So long as control is had we have nothing to fear," Mr. Cone asserted. "While it is true that the new money being issued by the government is to a large extent backed by faith, still that is the main thing back of government bonds themselves. These bonds should at all times be worth par—and the only way to accomplish that is to balance the budget."

The speaker added the personal belief that "there is no doubt about balancing the budget. We have in the White House today the finest executive that has been there in 25 years." He referred to the support being given the President by the Nation's lawmakers in bringing about needed reforms. "Better control of banking and general fiscal policies will soon be had and prosperity will return," he asserted. He would not give financiers and government officials all the credit, saying, "No little praise is due to the workers—the employees who have so finely shown their spirit of co-operation. The employees seem to realize that the employers of labor are in a 'tough spot' and there workers are doing their full share of burden-bearing, in order that good may result from the present crisis."

Mr. Cone referred to the recent advance in textile prices, saying this advance is not inflationary but a natural trend toward what prices ought to be. He added that "at our mills we have a greater amount of business than I have ever seen before. These orders have come in largely because of the feeling that prices are sure to advance as general banking conditions improve."

Mr. Cone expressed the belief that as confidence returns bank deposits will increase and a large part of the new money being issued will be retired. He said present conditions are "not nearly so bad as some of us seem to believe. Most people, if not all, have enough money to satisfy their needs for the present at least." He looks for rising prices to be incentive to buying, thus increasing money in circulation.

*Paper at Meeting Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Carded Yarn Group Plans Revival Activity

Plans for more active work along lines that will tend to improve conditions in the carded yarn division of the textile industry were perfected at a meeting of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, held last Friday in Charlotte.

Approximately 1,750,000 spindles were represented at the meeting, the attendance including spinners from all Southern States where carded yarns are spun.

A. M. Fairley, of Laurinburg, was elected chairman of the group. He succeeds B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, who had served as chairman for the past five years. Mr. Gossett was unable to continue as chairman on account of his numerous other activities. Mr. Gossett was given a vote of thanks for his active work in the past and a resolution of regret that he can no longer direct the affairs of the group was passed.

A number of representatives of the Cotton Yarn Merchants Association attended the meeting by special invitation. Among the merchants present were Fred Rakestraw and Frank Slack, president and secretary of the merchants group.

George A. Sloan, president of the Institute, who took part in the discussion, stated that reports on production at the meeting showed that the carded yarn mills are operating on a basis of about 40 per cent of normal operations. One of the most important phases of the meeting was that the representatives of the cotton yarn merchants were given a clear picture of the present rate of yarn production, Mr. Sloan stated.

"The cotton manufacturers present at the meeting were deeply interested in reports from Washington regarding the substitute farm relief measure presented to the Senate by Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina," said an announcement made at the close of the morning session by Mr. Sloan. "The manufacturers particularly were interested in Senator Smith's prediction that the amendments to this bill, now being considered by the committee of which Senator Smith is chairman, will be acceptable to the Administration."

In the course of the morning session, legislation, production and marketing problems and cost accounting were discussed by several leaders in the group's activities, including Messrs. Fairley, Sloan and S. P. Monroe, assistant to Mr. Sloan.

Two committees to which important tasks will be assigned in the group's efforts to improve the position of the carded yarn spinners were appointed by Mr. Fairley. The advisory committee, which will advise with Mr. Fairley, is composed of Mr. Gossett, Sidney Cooper, of Henderson, N. C.; A. K. Wingate, of Albemarle, N. C.; Donald Comer, of Birmingham, Ala.; Clifford Smith, of Columbus, Ga.; Tom Webb, of Concord, N. C., and W. D. Anderson, Jr., of Macon, Ga.

Another committee was appointed to hold conferences with the Yarn Merchants' Association's officers on trade conditions. This committee is composed of George Lipe, of Landis, N. C.; Karl Bishopric, of Spray; Austin Carr, of Durham. One of the chief tasks of this committee will be to work for better trade practices in the carded yarn industry, according to the announcement made for the group.

Mr. Sloan said that "this is the finest meeting, from the standpoint of attendance and interest, that has been

held in this important branch of the industry in the past three years."

WOULD KEEP INVENTORIES DOWN

Addressing the spinners, Mr. Sloan stated that: "While as important as it is that mills must avoid overproduction in order to obtain satisfactory conditions, they must do more than this if they are to succeed under present conditions." He added that "inventories should be held down to an absolute minimum and there should be a correction of the tendency to pressing yarns on the market calling for future production."

The group will hold another meeting in Pinehurst, N. C., during the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Textile Foundation to War on Moths

Thirty million American homes, armed with one or more of several hundred "insecticides," wage almost constant war on clothes moths, yet the annual ravages of such pests cost us \$100,000,000, states H. E. Ritchey, Textile Foundation Research Fellow, in a report to Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the Foundation. "We are trying to get at the root of that trouble by working on the development of fabrics with 'built-in' moth repellents," Mr. Ritchey states.

"Some of the multitude of patented mothproofs are ineffective, but the chief loophole for moth attacks probably lies in defective conditions of application. Sprays, for instance, are not applied thoroughly, or fumigants are allowed to escape through lack of air-tight chests or wardrobes. We are trying, therefore, to develop moth-repellent textile dyes to provide 'built-in' protection," says Mr. Ritchey, whose research at the University of Illinois is under the direction of Dr. L. R. Shriner.

"The habits of moths are their greatest protection," according to Mr. Ritchey. "They prefer dark places and are seldom seen in the light. The moth that seeks the bright lights and incites the housewife to frantic efforts is usually a harmless variety. His destructive brother works under cover and frequently goes undetected until the damage is discovered.

"There are over six hundred mothproofing materials patented, not including fumigants. Some of the most commonly used substances are paradichlorobenzene, naphthalene, carbon bisulfide and carbon tetrachloride. Of the many materials, some seek to kill the moth, others endeavor to nauseate him and thus divert his presence or his appetite. Some methods probably only lighten the moth's daily routine.

"The great number of 'proofs' attests to the serious need for protection against moth ravages, and would seem to assure adequate defense. In actual practice, however, few of the materials prove entirely satisfactory. Some are inflammable, others poisonous to humans, some malodorous, others difficult to apply, and still others are unsatisfactory because of their expensiveness.

"To be ideal, mothproofing materials should first be effective, have no objectionable odor, should adhere evenly to the fabric treated, be unrecognizable on the material, not dust off, not be toxic to humans, and be reasonably priced.

"Our research problem is to determine whether some of the most nearly ideal moth repellents can be incorporated in dyestuffs. There is only one dye on the market at present that is moth repellent. For practical commercial purposes and to accomplish widespread mothproofing through such means, it will be necessary to develop a wide range of such dyes.

Cotton Stabilization Cost

Nation \$159,254,349

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., new Federal Farm Board chairman, estimated losses from the board's stabilization and other operations during the Hoover administration at about \$350,000,000.

Of the original \$500,000,000 fund placed in the hands of the board, Morgenthau explained, there is a balance of about \$38,000,000 in cash and "good loans" which he said former Chairman James C. Stone, who retired March 4, had estimated would bring the assets of the board to from \$140,000,000 to \$159,000,000.

In revealing portions of the new administration's policy, Morgenthau presented a detailed analysis of its cotton operations, which he said indicated a loss to date for that commodity of \$159,254,349. He said he intends to make detailed examinations of board losses on wheat and other commodities "as soon as possible."

The balance from the revolving fund will be sufficient to carry out the board's new loan policy under which it will continue making advances to co-operatives who are able to qualify. Each co-operative seeking financial aid hereafter will be examined thoroughly to determine its financial responsibility, Morgenthau said.

He will require that it present a budget, and added that the payment of "high salaries" would not be approved. Just what will be considered "high salaries" Morgenthau declined to explain, saying that he intends to pass on each application "on its own merits."

"No loans will be made available for speculation," the chairman declared. "We want to help co-operatives continue their activities—we do not intend to do the sheriff act in cases where co-operatives now owe large sums."

Morgenthau reported that the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, set up by the board under the old administration to help "peg" cotton prices, would be abolished when its present holdings are disposed of, as will the Grain Stabilization Corporation of Chicago.

The latter organization, which has had approximately 100 employees recently, will have around four on April 1, Morgenthau said.

Morgenthau summarized cotton stocks held by the American National Red Cross and by co-operatives on which direct advances have been made by the board as follows:

American National Red Cross, 548,643 bales of spot cotton, transferred from the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to it for relief purposes by order of Congress; the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, 28,875 bales of spot cotton; the American Cotton Co-operative Association, 1,352,619 bales of cotton of the 1930-31 crop season; Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, 214,800 bales of the 1930-31 crop season.

As of February 28, last, the American Cotton Co-operative Association owed the board \$71,015,748.31, he said, adding that about \$10,000,000 of this sum is an effective merchandising loan used for its current operations. Of the balance of \$61,015,748, a total of \$60,424,979 is outstanding on 1930-31 operations.

"The difference of \$590,768 is for miscellaneous loans to the American Cotton Co-operative Association, the most of which has been reloaned to cotton associations which are stockholder members of it," his statement said, adding:

"It is estimated at this time that if the 1930-31 operations of the American Cotton Co-operative Association were entirely liquidated, the loans of \$60,424,979 could be decreased by about \$3,375,000, indicating a deficit of about \$57,000,000 to the Farm Board as of February 28, 1933."

Morgenthau said the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association as of February 28, owed the board \$11,511,257. Of this, \$1,000,000 represented an advance by the board to assist the association in the capitalization of the Staple Discount Association, which makes production loans to cotton producers. A physical facility loan of \$28,033 is outstanding to the association.

"Of the balance of the total loan," Morgenthau said \$7,776,549 represents loans outstanding on the 1930-31 operations. If this operation were liquidated at this time, the estimated deficit would be \$5,576,606 as the amount of unpaid balance due the board under this operation.

"The balance of \$2,706,625 is due from the 1929-30 operation. It is estimated that upon completion of liquidation of this operation the deficit will be \$2,677,743, which will be the unpaid balance of this obligation due the Farm Board.

"The Cotton Stabilization Corporation, on February 28, had on hand 28,785 bales of cotton," Morgenthau said. "Of this amount 28,425 bales are on foreign consignment and will be disposed of within a short time."

Morgenthau explained that 844,063 bales of stabilization cotton were donated to the Red Cross by congressional action, of which the relief organization had disposed of all but 548,643 bales on March 10.

The Red Cross will sell the rest on the open market by October 11 in order to provide funds to pay mills for the cotton cloth and other cotton products it will receive in return to use for relief purposes as authorized by Congress, Morgenthau said.

All primary liens to banks on relief cotton have been paid, but there remain primary liens of \$689,262 against the 28,425 bales on foreign consignment.

As of February 28, the Stabilization Corporation owed the board \$97,530,235. Morgenthau said it is estimated that upon liquidation of the corporation about \$94,000,000 will be still due the board from this operation alone.

E. F. Creekmore, of New Orleans, president of the Stabilization Corporation and vice-president and general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, who was with Morgenthau when the latter made his explanation, defended the stabilization operations.

He said they had succeeded in holding up the market on cotton when they were undertaken, making possible the disposal of large amounts of the staple by farmers at an advantage of about four cents a pound.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Two hundred and fifteen operatives of the Loray unit of the Manville-Jenckes Company have signed up for work on the large community farm this year, and increase of more than sixty-five over the number of last year. Preliminary work on the farm is now under way, including planting. In connection with preserving products of the farm, a new high pressure system of canning is being installed in the cannery at the Loray unit.



Spread your sails for 1933 weather



Let's admit that present conditions are normal for 1933 and set our course accordingly. To make headway with the lighter trade winds of today, mills must spread extra canvas. Rig your ship with modern, cost-reducing methods and make progress NOW.

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Spinning room modernization is one of the biggest steps toward 1933 profits. A well known Southern mill received such outstanding results from 40 frames of Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning that they promptly ordered us to bring 60,000 more of their spindles up to 1933 standards.

13s to 41s with single roving

They now are able to spin their entire range, from 13s to 41s, from single roving. They eliminate an entire roving operation and require fewer slubber and intermediate spindles because they run coarser rovings. As a result their savings per pound of yarn are definite and substantial.

Maximum Draft—low end breakage

With extreme drafts, such as 15.29 on 13s, 15/16" cotton; and 20.00 on 41s, 1-1/16" cotton, they are getting improved quality. Their ends down on 41s, for example, average only 9.72 per 1000 spindle hours. More than 3,000,000 spindles of S-L-Roth Spinning have been installed. Their performance sets the 1933 stand-

SACO-LOWELL-ROTH

Long Draft Spinning

ard. When our engineer next calls, request him to explain how an installation would quickly pay for itself in your mill.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. L. Bobo, of Spartanburg, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Easley Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

J. W. Barfoot, formerly of the Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Adams-Swirls Mills, of the same place.

B. F. Hagood has been elected president of the Glenwood and Pickens Mills, Easley and Pickens, S. C. He had been assistant treasurer of the two mills for some time and succeeds the late C. Bruce Hagood.

W. H. Childs, president and treasurer of the Excell Manufacturing Company, Inc., has been elected president of the Lincolnton (N. C.) Rotary Club and will assume his official duties on July 1.

J. R. Thompson has been elected vice-president and Fred Taylor, secretary and treasurer, of the Virginia Textile Mills, Inc., of Emporia, Va., which has taken over the Morrell Mills. R. W. Jordon is president, as announced last week. The mill weaves tapestry.

C. L. Leopard is now overseer of weaving at the Jackson Mills No. 2, Wellford, S. C. He served for a number of years as overseer weaving at the Rhodhiss Mills No. 1, Rhodhiss, N. C., being presented with a nice purse by Clarkson James, general manager, upon leaving Rhodhiss.

Leon Cross, traffic manager for the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, was installed as president of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Traffic and Transportation Club this week, when the body adopted a code of ethics covering its activities. Mr. Cross, who was elected recently, is to serve six months.

Cason J. Callaway, president of the Callaway Mills, operating approximately eight units, and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, will serve as general chairman of a campaign, which will be carried to every section in Georgia to raise \$100,000 among Georgians for the construction of a new building, to be known as "Georgia Hall," to provide accommodations for the patients at Warm Springs, and to be a gift of the State to the Warm Springs Foundation, and as a tribute from his Georgia friends to President Roosevelt. Funds will be raised by popular subscription.

Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, has been selected as one of a committee of three by the Textile Foundation to make a survey of textile education in the United States with a view to broadening and raising the standards of such education in the Nation. Dr. Brooks was notified of his selection by Edward T. Pickard, of the United States Department of Commerce and secretary of the Textile Foundation. The other two educators to be associated with Dr. Brooks are Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dean Robert E. Doherty, of the Yale Engineering School.

The Textile Foundation is an incorporated organization with headquarters in the Commerce Building at Washington. It was created by Congress to conduct scientific and economic research for the benefit and devel-

opment of the Nation's textile industry. Members of the board of directors of the Foundation are: The Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace; the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper; Stuart W. Cramer, textile manufacturer of Cramerton; Franklin W. Hobbs, Boston; Frank D. Cheney, New York, and Edward T. Pickard, of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Hobbs is chairman of the board and Mr. Pickard is secretary.

R. R. Ray Celebrates 81st Birthday

R. R. Ray, secretary of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., celebrated his 81st birthday last week by reporting at his office as usual.

Mr. Ray has been with the McAden Mills for nearly fifty years and is as mentally alert as the day he entered their employment.

We join with his multitude of friends in wishing him many more birthdays.

OBITUARY

CLIFFORD MALLORY

Landrum, S. C.—Clifford Mallory, 31, an executive of the Shamrock Mill at Landrum, Spartanburg County, died at a hospital in Asheville. He had operated the damask mill for a number of years. He was also a member of the Spartanburg County Highway Commission. His widow and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mallory, survive him.

L. L. JENKINS

Asheville, N. C.—L. L. Jenkins, prominent banker and who for many years was actively engaged in cotton manufacturing, died suddenly here. He was 69 years old.

Until financial reverses interrupted in recent years, Mr. Jenkins had wide interests in real estate, banking and manufacturing. In addition to being president of the American National Bank he was president of the Haywood Realty Company which owned and operated the Jenkins Hotel, president of the Flint Manufacturing Company, the Gray Manufacturing Company and the Arlington Cotton Mills in Gastonia; a director in a number of other mills and vice-president of the First National Bank of Gastonia, of which he was a founder.

Plans for American Cotton Manufacturers' Convention

Plans for the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which will be held at the Carolina Hotel, at Pinehurst, N. C., April 28th and 29th, indicate a program of unusual interest.

The regular pre-convention meeting of the Board of Government will be held in the special dining room of the Carolina Hotel on Thursday evening, April 27th, at 8 p. m., Secretary McLaurine has announced.

At the morning session of April 28th, B. B. Gossett will deliver his presidential address covering the scope and activities of the major efforts of the Association during the current year. Due to the fact that this has been one of the most trying years in the history of the Association, and more important activities have been necessary and are still necessary, President Gossett's address is anticipated with a great deal of interest.

Following the President's address, W. D. Anderson, President of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.,

will speak on the subject, "Some Things That Textile Men Should Do Outside of the Textile Industry."

Inasmuch as Mr. Anderson has been quite active on the special legislative committee of the Association, his address will be very informative, not only on legislative matters but other outside interests.

Dr. A. S. Dewing, of the Harvard School of Finance, Cambridge, Mass., will have for his theme some phase dealing with the financial situation.

On the afternoon of the 28th there will be no set program insofar as the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is concerned. There will be committee meetings, recreation, golf, etc. The Cotton-Textile Institute has called a special meeting of the Carded Yarn Group under the direction of A. M. Fairley, chairman, for that afternoon.

At the banquet which convenes at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, April 28th, President Gossett will preside. The chief speakers will be General Manus McCloskey, commanding officer of Fort Bragg, N. C., and Senator Josiah W. Bailey.

Following the precedent set by Cason J. Callaway, during his administration, the ladies will be expected to attend this banquet, following which there will be dancing in the ball room.

On Saturday morning, April 29th, the regular executive business session will be held at which the report of W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer, will be read, following which there will be reports of the various committees, including resolutions and nominations.

The concluding part of the program will be the election of officers, presentation of President's medal, any unfinished business and adjournment.

Stock of Full-Fashioned Hosiery At Manufacturing Establishments

NATURE OF REPORT

This report is the fifth in a series of semi-annual stock surveys, of full-fashioned hosiery on hand at full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing establishments. These studies have been made by the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

For the present survey, data have been received from mills which operate 11,027 full-fashioned hosiery knitting machines. These machines represent 74 per cent of the equipment in place on March 1, 1932, and probably a greater percentage of equipment now being operated.

The equipment in reporting mills is distributed between the various gauges in a manner that closely approximates the gauge distribution of the total equipment of the industry.

NATURE OF STOCK HELD ON JAN. 1, 1933, AND JAN. 1, 1932

On January 1, 1933, the reporting mills held a stock of full-fashioned hosiery totalling 2,937,640 dozen pairs.

Most of the January 1, 1933, stock was classified by gauge and was reported by mills that also reported stock for January 1, 1932. The change in stock held by identical mills on the two dates was a 3.4 per cent decrease by January 1, 1933.

While total stocks decreased 3.4 per cent, the stocks of 39-gauge hosiery decreased 9.2 per cent, and 42-gauge were reduced 4 per cent. The 45-gauge merchandise on hand increased 1.9 per cent, while 48-gauge stocks decreased 8.7 per cent.

By comparison with 1930 and 1931, the stock decrease of 1932 was comparatively slight. It appears that much of the rapid deflation of the accumulated supply of full-fashioned hosiery at the mills has already taken place.

While total stocks of the reporting group decreased, 54 per cent of the total mills reported stock increases.

The relation between unfilled orders and stocks improved during 1932. On January 1, 1932, unfilled orders held by the mills were 20.4 per cent of stocks; a year later they were 22.3 per cent of total stocks.

Much of the improved ratio of unfilled orders to stocks occurred in the 42- and 45-gauge classifications, with the highest ratio on January 1, 1933, prevailing in the 42-gauge group.

TREND IN MILL STOCKS OF WOMEN'S FULL-FASHIONED HOSE

For a representative group of firms, stocks had decreased 13.6 per cent on January 1, 1933, as compared with June 30, 1931. The decrease was most pronounced during the last six months of 1931.

A discussion of the effect of various industrial samples upon the conclusions of studies is undertaken.

A consideration of the monthly relationship between stock and unfilled orders from 1927 to 1932 leads to the conclusion that the persistent declining trend in this ratio was checked during the latter part of 1932.

The ratios of stocks to shipments considered monthly from 1927 to 1932, show a balancing of stock in 1932 at the level that prevailed during 1928 and the early part of 1929.

Yearly shipments from the mills from 1929 to 1932 have been characterized by a relative stability. In 1930, total shipments from the mills were but 3.9 per cent lower than in 1929; while 1931 shipments were 11 per cent below those of 1929. However, they increased in 1932 to a point 8.9 per cent below the 1929 shipments.

The present situation involves a recognition of the relative stability of total shipments from the mills in recent years. Stocks appear to be balanced in relation to these shipments at the same ratio that prevailed in 1928 and 1929.

The apparent balancing of stock makes important a consideration of the merchandise turnover of reporting mills.

The average of the stock held on three dates in 1932 has been compared with total shipments of the year to compute a rate of merchandise turnover.

The reporting mills had a stock turnover of 7.3 times or once in 50 days.

The merchandise turnover in 1932 varied by gauge, being highest in the 39-gauge group which showed a turnover of 8.8 times. The 42-gauge stock was turned over 8.2 times in 1932 as compared with a rate of 6.3 for 45-gauge and 4.0 for 48-gauge.

N. C. Industry Holds Up in Depression

Raleigh, N. C.—Value of North Carolina's manufactured products in 1931, as compared to the boom year of 1929, held up better than that for any State in the Union except Virginia, preliminary statistics of the U. S. Census Bureau show.

The figures, made public here by the State Department of Conservation and Development, reveal that in the depression year of 1931, North Carolina factories produced goods valued at \$1,026,565,220. The huge tobacco industries in both North Carolina and Virginia are credited with playing a considerable part in upholding the manufactured products values in those States.

Roosevelt's Classroom Cabinet

(Reprint from Business Week)

In shell holes along Wall Street, in dim dugouts at Washington, there is direful speculation upon the future influence of President Roosevelt's now-famous Brain Trust. These intellectuals, much to the dismay of faithful party counsel, are furnishing the new executive with ammunition for the barrage. His financial and political targets realize that when the impersonal shelling wants they will still be in line for the personal and particular attention of snipers and grenade-tossers.

There is no use kidding about it. When the smoke clears away, things are not going to be the same. The Brain Trust is furnishing Mr. Roosevelt material for basic conclusions and its members are, to a man, tradition-haters and new-dealers. Our Golden Age of Go-getters developed its own school of economists. From sparse academic pastures they yearned for more lucrative fields. They wrote orthodox pieces for newspapers and magazines. They got jobs in banks and industrial concerns. They draped their thinking around the old forms. They could be had.

These conformists already are indulging in cautious sneeds at the Brain Trust. In Washington, politicians are being as frank as they dare in crying out against the threatened "rule of college professors." Like it or not, a set of daring thinkers is prompting Mr. Roosevelt.

Certain facts about the Brain Trust stand out: (1) They are nearly all Columbia University professors or graduates; (2) they are youngish men, the oldest being 46; (3) they are pure theorists; (4) their attitude toward government and business is liberal with a decided leaning to the Left; (5) they do not dominate the President but furnish facts and broad conclusions which he accepts or rejects. All of them berate the concentration of national wealth in a few hands, are determined to increase the buying power of the masses. Application of their ideas probably will mean higher taxes on big incomes, an increase of the Federal power, more and more government in business.

Mr. Roosevelt's own facile mind minted the term, "Brain Trust." The idea is credited to Samuel I. Rosenman, the President's 37-year-old personal counsel, who was contemptuously kept out of a renomination for the State Supreme Court by Tammany. Last spring Rosenman thought that it might be a good idea to get together some economists and experts in government, seeing as how those were the things that were giving the country its most acute belly-pains. Mr. Roosevelt said go ahead. Rosenman had served on a state commission with a 46-year-old Columbia professor who taught public law. This gentleman had thinning hair, large, outstanding ears, a straight mouth with sardonic lifts at the corners. His name was Raymond Moley.

Moley knew a great deal of government, graft, crime, criminal procedure. He has no awe of anything—of our courts least of all. He favors the 8-hour day for judges; thinks court dockets get clogged because judges sit too long in restaurants, clubs, political wigdams, not long enough on their benches. Moley furnished many of the harpoons which benignant Samuel Seabury embedded in the thick hides of Tammany magistrates.

This same Professor Moley became the nucleus of the Brain Trust. In answer to a question he told Rosenman,

"I don't know much about economics. But I know a lot of fellows who do."

As the campaign progressed, Moley called in many students of government, banking, economics. Roosevelt would toss a question into their discussions and watch them tear it to pieces. From these tumultuous proceedings catch-words were born. Moley is said to have suggested the "forgotten man" speech. Weeding out unsympathetic candidates left the Brain Trust under the control of three men: Moley, Rexford Guy Tugwell, Adolph Augustus Berle, all Columbia professors. Tugwell taught economics, Berle (pronounced Bur-ly) taught corporation law. The President dropped them into government appointments for constant availability. Moley is Assistant Secretary of State, Tugwell an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Berle an Assistant Attorney General. (These are quite nice jobs. If you listen you can hear the low moans of politicians who wanted heelers in those places.)

Moley is closest to the President. He has been looking into the international debt problem. During one of the solemn White House confabs between Hoover and Roosevelt, Moley indulged in a typically sally of his irreverent Ohio wit. It seems that there had been complaint against the tall expense accounts of American delegates to those innumerable European conferences. "Why not let the delegates bunk together?" suggested Moley. Roosevelt laughed. Hoover didn't.

Those who would return to the never-never land of the past, will sudder at the Moley philosophies. He is never so happy as when poking a portly tradition in the nose. The average public official he assails as a gutless compromiser. We would have better government if fewer people voted. Woman suffrage helped little if any. Grand juries are of questionable use since they have become rubber stamps for prosecutors. One must have a calloused conscience to remain in politics. He has grave doubts of the democratic theory of government.

Tugwell is of the same breed. He was born in Western New York, is 41 years old, studied at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. Fellow academicians marvel at his rise at Columbia—from instructor to professor in 11 years. He is sure that the machine has created a new economy which our age has yet to accept. The Hoover policies, including rugged individualism, he attacks as protecting "privilege" at the expense of the country as a whole. One of his babies is in the farm allotment plan. Recently the New York *World-Telegram* carried a Tugwell interview which, in view of his position as a Roosevelt advisor, gave Wall Street and its allies a severe attack of jitters.

He proposed, among other things, a public works program of \$5 billions "to start," direct relief of unemployed, stimulation by the R. F. C. of semi-public enterprises such as slum clearance. But—there must be no inflation, a sound currency, a balanced budget. Fevered eyes which sought his reconciliation for these opposites found a plea for drastically higher income and inheritance taxes, especially in the top brackets. This was to take "incomes from where they are and place them where we need them." To transfer purchasing power into the hands of those who buy and use goods.

Berle is the baby of the Brain Trust. He is 38 years old. Small, olive-skinned, dark-haired, he speaks with an absolute assurance that is apt to irritate larger and older men. His father is a Congregational minister who has written and lectured on social and educational problems. One specialty is development of children in the home. The son is proof of his theories. Young Berle was a prodigy. He graduated with honors from Harvard at 17. Escaping the oblivion that usually overtakes the precocious, he attended the Versailles conference as an expert on Russia and the Caribbean—a broad field. His forte is corporation law. A recent book, "The Modern Corporation and Private Property" created a sensation. Mr. Justice Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, quoted its figures the other day in dissenting from an opinion killing the Florida chain store tax. He said that two-thirds of our industrial wealth had passed from individuals to large corporations, that 200 non-banking corporations, each with assets over \$90 millions, control about one-fourth of our national wealth. Berle probably will be the bloodhound to search out abuses in interlocking directorates and holding companies when the Administration gets ready to take up that hunt.

Around the trio in the Brain Trust proper are complementary experts who can be counted on for consultation. One is co-author of the Berle book—Gardiner C. Means. Another is the Trust's originator, Rosenman. Charles W. Taussig, 36-year-old president of the American Mollasses Company, a personal friend of Roosevelt, may be called in on questions of foreign trade and tariffs. Hugh S. Johnson is available for consultation on international finance and budget-making. Johnson is a West Pointer,

was a brigadier general during the war, was credited with perfecting the selective draft plan, is a man of striking personality. He has been an aide of Bernard Baruch on economic matters.

The activities of the Brain Trust illustrate the vast difference between the executive practices of Roosevelt and those of his predecessor. He delegates to others the accumulation and digestion of facts. In the next four years it ought to save a lot of mental wear and tear.

Consolidated Shows Loss

The Consolidated Textile Corporation and Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., report for the year ended December 31, 1932, a net loss of \$1,233,639 after depreciation, interest accrued, but unpaid, on bonds and notes. In the preceding year the company reported a loss of \$540,027 after taxes and depreciation and a net loss of \$3,282,862 after unpaid interest, first preferred dividends on 8 per cent Consolidated Selling Company stock and deduction of \$2,034,694 excess of book value of plants sold during the year over sales value.

At the end of 1932, the company's liabilities exceeded the book value of assets by \$1,518,565, the balance sheet shows.

Frederick K. Rupprecht, president, states that while sales decreased in yards approximately 25 per cent, in dollars they were about 40 per cent below the previous year.

The company operates a number of Southern plants.

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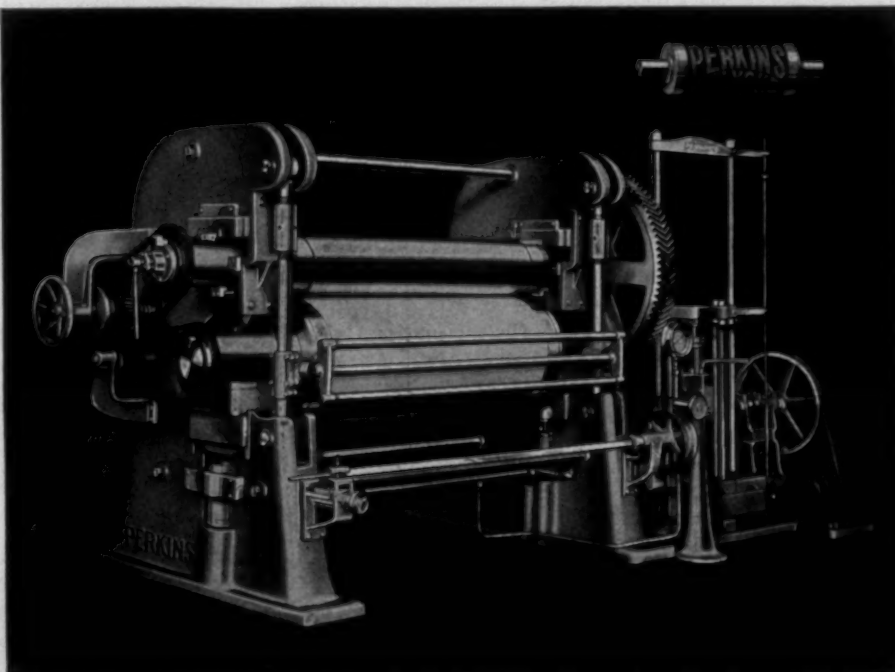
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Professors' Farm Bill

Last week we expressed our opposition to the proposed Farm Relief Bill which was prepared by a group of professors and had something to say about the author's connections with communism and socialism.

From an account of the House debate upon the measure as published in the Congressional Record we quote the following statement by Congressman Hart of Michigan:

Let us see who collaborated in the writing of this bill. Professor Tugwell, of Columbia University, is the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Another professor, or economist, Mordicai Ezekial, was the economist who steered the Farm Board through its so-called successful conclusion. He is another one of the gentlemen who collaborated in the writing of this bill.

Let us see who Tugwell is. He is a member of the advisory committee of the People's Lobby. He is a member of a committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. This is the organization which defends anarchists when they shoot somebody. He is 1 of 10 contributors to Socialistic Planning and Socialistic Program. This is Mr. Tugwell's history. He spent two years, I am told, in Russia. Mordicai Ezekial, I am told, spent another year in Russia.

Now let me quote from the Communist of January, 1930, quoting Mr. Tugwell:

This eminent professor of the University of Pennsylvania believes the only escape from the blind-alley of growing unemployment is the creation of a national planning commission. To this Professor Tugwell, professor of Columbia University, who has been in the Soviet Russia, replied that then it is necessary to study a planned system not at a conference of New York and Philadelphia engineers and economists, but in the Moscow Gosplan (State planning commission), where it is actually functioning. But even that does not help, since the competitive system can not be reconciled with a planned system.

Professor Tugwell, now seated as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, seems to be on one of the committees of the notorious American Civil Liberties Union.

The Lusk Committee, after a very thorough investigation of radical activities, said:

The American Civil Liberties Union is, in the last analysis, a supporter of all subversive movements. It attempts not only to protect crime but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form.

A Congressional Committee, headed by the late Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, made an investigation and reached the same conclusion.

Later another Congressional Committee, headed by Congressman Fisk, made another investigation and again the American Civil Liberties Union was found as a protector of crime and an encourager of attacks upon our American institutions.

Professor Tugwell is not only allied with an organization which has been condemned three times, following investigations of its activities, but the Communist quotes him as saying that America should adopt a "planned system" similar to the five-year plan in Russia which is now generally admitted to be a failure.

One writer recently said:

American pinks point to Russia as an Eden where wealth has been evenly distributed amongst all workers. True, perhaps, but the result is—160,000,000 people, all *equally-poverty-stricken*.

Almost every farm paper in this country has condemned the farm bill and dirt farmers are almost a unit in expressing their disapproval, but the wise professors, some of them recently returned from Russia, insist upon saddling their theory upon the backs of the taxpayers of America.

Many years ago wise old Bismark said:

What you wish to have in the life of a nation, first place in the schools of a nation.

We have allowed socialism and communism to become established in our schools and colleges, and now we see it protruding itself into the life of our nation.

The Farm Relief Bill, which may appear in an amended and better form before this issue reaches our readers, was drawn by professors and theorists, and President Roosevelt frankly expressed himself as uncertain about its accomplishments.

Giving Support to Trade Journals

One of the big oil refiners recently called the advertising director of an oil publication on the telephone and surprised him with the statement that his company was ready with an 18-page contract. He explained that, in spite of the company's need for strict economy, its officials were impressed with the load this journal was carrying for the industry and they felt that it

was up to them to help; that they, and all other firms who have faith in the industry, have not been doing their share, and they proposed to reform in this practical fashion.

One's first reaction to this is appreciation for its fine, generous spirit; but the more one thinks about it the more impressed does one become that it represents astute business thinking. The better journals in every business and technical field are so important to the life and progress of the industry or profession they serve that even in a selfish sense it is good business for the factors in that industry to invest in them through a period like the present, even at some budgetary inconvenience to themselves. For publications cannot live on news alone; they must have advertising patronage, and have it continuously.

Burying at Government Expense

Two young women were killed in automobile accidents in Virginia at about the same time two weeks ago.

The relatives of one paid her funeral expenses and her pay ceased when death ended her services to her employer.

The other one happened to be secretary to a Congressman and the taxpayers were assessed \$250 for her funeral and for six months' extra salary as a present to her relatives, none of whom were injured in the accident.

It is bad enough to have to pay the expenses of the funerals of Congressmen and Senators with fat traveling expense accounts for those who accompany the remains, but burying clerks and stenographers at the taxpayers' expense seems to be going beyond the limit.

The County Government Study

Some of the members of the South Carolina Legislature considered it an insult when they found on their desks in the legislative hall in Columbia pamphlets containing advice on how to legislate for county government in South Carolina. It was a study by the University of North Carolina, whose professors would find plenty at home to remedy if they devoted their attention to getting the beam out of North Carolina's eye instead of endeavoring to extract the mote from the eye of her sister Carolina.

The printing of that pamphlet cost \$600, which was paid by the Governor of South Carolina. The cost of preparing the pamphlet was borne by the Institute of Social Research of the University of North Carolina, which draws its revenues from a foundation in New York whose

aims are commonly regarded as subversive of our governmental institutions. There was no reason for Blackwood to squander six hundred dollars of money wrung from burdened taxpayers of South Carolina upon the advice of a North Carolina professor on how to run the affairs of the counties of South Carolina. What county has he ever run? What does he know practically about county management? His finespun theories of government, which have not passed the acid test of administration, are not worth six hundred cents. No small part of the burdens which are crushing the taxpayers of this country are due to following the advice of college theorists and to freedom of legislators and governors with tax money.—*Anderson (S. C.) Independent.*

An Able Representative

As member of the North Carolina Legislature, Francis Garrou, president of the Valdese Manufacturing Company, Valdese, N. C., has impressed the other members with his sound judgment and common sense.

The following is an extract from the *Raleigh News and Observer*:

A friend was telling Representative Francis Garrou, of Burke, that a standard eight-months school term supported by the State could be maintained cheaper than the present six-months term.

"That being the case," observed the lawmaker, "let's have a 12-months term and declare a dividend."

American Yarn and Processing Co.

Mount Holly, N. C., March 25, 1933.

Mr. David Clark,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have just read your article on the Farm Relief Bill in the Bulletin issued March 23rd, and I fully agree with all you say. To show how our minds run on this matter, I am enclosing copy of a letter which I addressed to Senators Bailey and Reynolds on March 23rd, a copy of which I sent to Senator Smith.

I am glad to say that I am fully in accord with practically everything you have been writing for quite awhile and I think you are not only doing a service to the cotton manufacturers but to the public at large during these strenuous times and loose political thought on general subjects.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. E. HUTCHISON.

If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

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Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
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Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

Dillard Paper Co.
Greensboro, N. C.

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A system of conditioning cotton and other textile fibres by applying MINEROL as a lubricant additional to that which is natural to the fibre.

Why is it so many mills have adopted the
BRETON MINEROL PROCESS?



BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK



Proved by Practical Tests

Test after test under the most varied and difficult conditions, proved the ability of the New Circle-D Traveler to make a substantial cut in spinning costs. But form your own opinion. We'll send a sample supply FREE.

The New Victor CIRCLE-D Traveler

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

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Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Commercial Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter

Gastonia, N. C.

N. H. Thomas

Gastonia, N. C.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angier Ave., N. E.

Atlanta, Ga.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENSBORO, GA.—The Mary Leila Mills have begun installation of 24 E Model looms for the manufacture of 5½-yard sheeting. Four new 208-spindle Whittin spinning frames have recently been installed.

RADFORD, VA.—The Freezer Shirt Factory will open its plant this week. The plant was closed a month ago because of being overstocked after a leading chain store was liquidated. The plant will reopen at 90 per cent capacity. The company also operates a factory at Rural Retreat, Va.

LA FAYETTE, GA.—Plans for a one-story addition by the Walker County Hosiery Mills have been about completed, with William Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, Tenn., as architect. The structure will measure 75x445 feet and the estimated cost of construction and machinery will be around \$10,000.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Much optimism prevails here in textile circles in rumors of a movement to reopen the Singleton Silk Manufacturing Company, which has been idle for about three years. It is understood that the prospective buyers would make improvements in equipment and additions that would represent an expenditure of \$200,000, and employment would be given to from 250 to 300 operatives.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The addition to the Blue Buckle Overall Company is expected to be ready for operation around the first of next month. This company leased additional space in the Manufacturers Loft building, where 125 new machines are being installed, and which will provide employment for about 150 operatives. Two hundred and seventy-five operatives are now on the pay roll. This space will give the company approximately 5,600 square feet of floor space.

CHICHAMAUGA, GA.—The Textile-Finishing Machinery Company of Providence, R. I., is now building complete for Crystal Springs Bleachery, one of the largest and leading manufacturers of broadcloth, shirtings and linings in the South, the very latest type of Universal Sanforizing range.

This entire range of equipment includes everything necessary for guaranteeing a predetermined control shrinkage by the Sanforizing Process.

Approximately 85 feet in length, the complete range is made up with the following sections: Feeding-in section, tenter section in which Textile's new 30-foot high speed automatic tenter is used (this section also includes the water and steam sprays), draw roll section, moistening section and Palmer section. At the delivery end of the range both a winder and folder are furnished to provide for either winding the fabric in rolls or plaiting down into trucks as may be required.

Adequate provision is made for cloth that is not required to pass through the tenter by arranging the Palmer section so that this unit may be operated as a complete self-contained section independent of the balance of the range.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Company is licensed by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., to manufacture complete Sanforizing equipment.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Plans are being worked out by the directors of the Rock Hill Hosiery Building Corporation to enlarge the hosiery mill by doubling its floor space and make room for employment of about 150 more people to the 50 at work now at Jac. Feinberg Hosiery Mill, Inc., now occupying the building. The company will agree to add 2 machines to the eight now in the plant if the addition is provided, which will give employment to more than 200 people, whereas at present it can employ only about 125 at capacity.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The plan for a Southern Merchandising Mart in Charlotte has been abandoned, following the death, in an automobile accident, of Major John A. Parker, the promoter. A tentative agreement, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to make a loan of \$140,000 was conditioned upon signed leases for floor space in an aggregate to guarantee maintenance and operation of the building and debt service on the loan and there was much doubt about the ability to secure lessees.

CONCORD, N. C.—Net income of Cannon Mills Company and subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 1932, amounted to \$477,970 after depreciation and other charges, equivalent to 48 cents a share on 1,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with a net income of \$2,088,917, or \$2.09 a share on the same number of shares. Net sales aggregated \$16,355,287 in 1932, compared with \$21,174,346 in 1931.

Balance sheet, as at December 31, 1932, shows current assets of \$19,876,849 against current liabilities of \$2,040,601. At the close of the preceding year, current assets were \$20,181,954, and current liabilities \$1,968,222. Cash increased to \$1,614,346, while marketable securities, at the lower of cost or market, show a slight decrease to \$6,760,896.

Inventories are higher at \$8,470,502. Due largely to dividends of \$1,137,836, the earned surplus is lower at \$6,986,177.

BELTON, S. C.—A substantial enlargement of the Blair Mills of Belton, manufacturers of Turkish towels and children's wash clothing, will be started in the near future at a cost of approximately \$10,000, it was learned from Blair Rice, president of the concern.

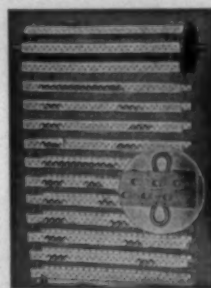
Construction of the building, which will have dimensions of 80 by 128 feet, will be started around April 1, Mr. Rice announced. The building will be of solid brick construction with steel sash, and the specifications will follow the standard type of mill construction, it was stated.

In speaking of the enlargement, Mr. Rice said that it is being provided at this time by reason of the low costs of building materials and labor and in anticipation of a future expansion of the mill to meet an increased demand for its products.

He indicated that the output of the mill at this time is sufficient to meet the demand for the several products of the mill, but he intimated an increased demand is anticipated in the near future.

The enlargement is in the sewing department where at the present time the mill employs some 75 persons.

During the past few years the mill has secured a large



THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

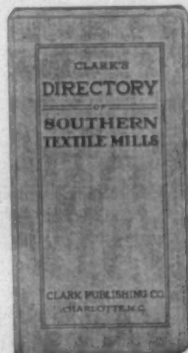
**Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs**

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

NEW EDITION

Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS
NOW READY



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

Salesman who travels this territory.

Orders Filled Promptly

Price \$2.00

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

**Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium**

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

_____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms

_____ Superintendent

_____ Carder

_____ Spinner

_____ Weaver

_____ Cloth Room

_____ Dyer

_____ Master Mechanic

Recent changes _____

ENVELOPES

Special Carton Lot Prices

PRINTED— With Regular Return Address
In Any One Color Ink Desired

5,000 No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Regulars \$7.50

5,000 No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Windows 9.50

The above Envelopes are the Standard Business Size, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$, made from a good grade of 24-pound paper.

3,000 No. 10 Regulars \$7.50

3,000 No. 10 Windows 9.50

The above Envelopes are the Standard Business Size, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$, made from a good grade of 24-pound paper.

**OTHER STANDARD AND SPECIAL
SIZES AVAILABLE**

This Offer Expires April 15, 1933

All orders on Envelope specials must be accompanied with Check, Postal Money Order, or Express Money Order.

Delivery charges, 40c per carton in North Carolina, South Carolina, or a radius of 200 miles of Charlotte.

Write us for prices on larger quantities. Let us quote you prices on all other Printing requirements.

Washburn Printing Co.

David Clark, President
P. O. BOX 974 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

government contract for towels and it has enjoyed a substantial increase in sales of children's wash clothing, a commodity which has proved unusually popular in many States, especially in the South.

The Belton manufacturing concern specializes in the manufacture of towels and boys' wash suits, play suits and overalls for children from two to 12 years of age.

Clayton Scores Farm Relief Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

The year 1933 will see more people on the land in this country than in 1932.

"Does anyone think there is any power within these United States which can cause these rugged people to substantially contract their productive activities under the illusion that by producing less they will have more? The total cultivated acreage in this country is almost certain to be greater, not less, in 1933 than in 1932.

"The United States did not achieve its wealth and greatness by any such methods as this bill proposes. If we embrace its seductive allurements, we are almost certain to wake up poorer, not richer, than when we went to sleep. If there were time to take a national referendum on the subject, we would undoubtedly find that the American people are not yet willing to accept Washington-made plans and directions for the daily conduct of their economic life.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

"Every intelligent man knows that the cruel condition of economic inequality in which the farmer lives and works must be corrected before normal prosperity can be restored. The farmer does need relief, and the rest of the country needs even more than he that he should have relief.

"The farmer needs relief from stagnation in trade, due to tariffs, war debts and other artificial barriers which have all but destroyed his markets. He needs relief from that political philosophy which permits selfish minorities to so prostitute government as to make of it an instrument for robbing him of his inalienable right to buy his requirements in the cheapest market.

"He needs relief on debts and taxes. The Federal Government can and should lead the way in this by providing for the rewriting of Federal Land Bank mortgages on the basis of the reasonable earning power of the land, on condition that the States remove the ad valorem tax from land, substituting some other form of taxation.

"He needs relief from the operations of Government agricultural lending agencies. There are no less than five of these competing for the privilege of lending Government money to farmers. No one will ever know the extent to which these activities have unwisely expanded production.

"He needs relief from Governmental competition with existing agencies for the merchandising of farm products. This competition is gradually undermining a highly competitive and intricate marketing system, the product of a century of evolutionary growth."

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English Consider Yarn Stoppage

Manchester, Eng.—International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners is taking a ballot of its members to decide whether to close all mills in Lancashire, engaged in spinning yarn from both American and Egyptian cotton, for one week beginning April 10. This step is proposed because of the depressed state of trade and as a means of preventing overproduction.

"Cotton Commencements"

The idea of "cotton commencements," especially featured by high schools and colleges in the cotton States during the past two years, takes on added significance this year, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, on account of the growing tendency in various sections of the


country to have both boy and girl graduates wear cotton caps and gowns.

Academic gowns uniformly alike, add to the picturesqueness of graduation exercises and where adopted they have solved the expense problem of graduation attire. The urge for economy, the Institute says, will be an important factor this year in more schools turning to caps and gowns, since their use saves graduates and their families the cost of new suits and dresses for commencement exercises.

Use of cotton fabrics for caps and gowns has been steadily increasing and the spread of the "cotton commencement" idea offers a large new outlet for cottons. The idea is applicable both to high school and college graduation exercises.

Estimates indicate that upwards of 300,000 young men and women will graduate from colleges, universities

and high schools this year. Since about 7¼ yards of fabric are required for the average cap and gown, the universal adoption of cottons for this purpose would account for the consumption of over 2,000,000 yards of cotton goods. A dark gray poplin is the popular cotton for commencement gowns. Although ready-made caps and gowns are generally selected by a class as a unit, this type of attire is also easily made at home and offers the opportunity for girls to demonstrate their skill with the needle, at the same time effecting a worth-while saving in the cost of commencement apparel.



BELTING, PICKERS
And Other
Leather Supplies
Prompt Deliveries
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Magnolia Gardens
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**Train Travel Bargain Fares
Via
Southern Railway System**

\$3.00

Round Trip Fare From Charlotte,
N. C.
\$3.00

Tickets on sale March 24th, 25th,
31st and April 1st, final return
limit Monday following date of
sale.

"New Deal" Extension Feature
Tickets may be extended as long as five
days at fee \$1.00 per day per ticket.

Don't miss this opportunity to visit
these World Famous Gardens, compris-
ing many acres of gorgeously developed
Azaleas unexcelled in variegated color-
ing and beauty.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Fares

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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & CO.

10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

COTTON GOODS

New York.—While the cotton goods markets continued generally quiet during the week, slight improvement was noted in some quarters. Market sentiment has generally been dominated by fear of the effects from the proposed farm relief measures now in Congress. Observers here do not believe that any marked change will develop until more definite information regarding legislative matters develops. In the meantime buyers continue to operate generally on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Cloth markets were steady at unchanged prices as the week closed. Some selling of gray goods by second hands was noted, but was not credited with being an important factor in the situation. The demand for print cloths was generally light. The narrow constructions showed slight improvement. There was better buying of carded broad-cloths at the week-end, some very fair quantities of 100x60s being sold for spot and March shipment at 4½ cents. Wide goods were generally slow. Narrow sheetings were quiet and the better business in twills dropped to light trading.

Toward the close of the week there was better inquiry for some fine yarn standard constructions, and sales ran into better volume. Spots of a number of styles were scarce, and were commanding a premium on combed lawns and organdies, although there also was some business in pongees. Some voiles were moved. The business was chiefly of a fill-in nature, but involved quantities reflecting definitely more active finished goods business, and in some cases ran into contracts covering requirements of individual converters over the next two months.

Rayon cloth markets which had been much quieter during the week appeared to assume a stronger tone at the close of the week. Curtailment of production by rayon producers is expected to have a steadying effect on the market.

Prices at the week-end were:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4½
Tickings, 8-ounce	10
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Staple gingham	6

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FINISHING

Dragsol

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Sole Agents United States and Canada—

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston, Mass.

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Only a moderate volume of business was done in yarns last week. A good deal of business was turned down on account of the prices mentioned. The trade continued to show concern over farm relief plans in Washington and business is generally expected to remain quiet until this disquieting factor is settled.

Information developed at the meeting of Carded Yarn Spinners in Charlotte showed that the spinners of these yarns are operating at an average of 40 per cent of normal. The extent of curtailment had not been generally recognized in the trade and is expected to be a factor in future market developments.

Carded knitting yarns continued to show more activity than the weaving counts, although business in knitting numbers did not run to large quantities. A good deal of disparity was noted in quotations from different spinners and prices in general were above what most buyers were willing to pay.

At the week-end spinners of carded sale yarns showed again their determination to withstand any further tendency of yarn prices back to the below-cost levels which prevailed in the market prior to the general banking suspension three weeks ago. Inquiries received here late last week, involving a substantial volume of yarn in the aggregate, disclosed that buyers' price ideas were a cent or more below spinners' minimum asking prices.

A part of the yarn is being furnished out of dealers' local stocks, where customers require immediate supplies. But in other respects, the inquiries are hanging fire, pending efforts by dealers to induce customers to raise their bids.

One or two large sales of combed yarns were reported in the South but there was no sustained demand. Quotations were irregular and difficult to follow. The same situation is apparent in the market for mercerized yarns. Only a small amount of yarns were sold last week and buyers showed a disposition to mark time until several factors now affecting business are out of the way.

Southern Single Warps		30s	18 -19
10s	12½-13	40s	24½
12s	13 -	40s ex.	26 -
14s	13½ -	50s	29 -
16s	14 -	60s	33 -
20s	15 -	Duck Yrns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	16 -16½	8s	13 -
30s	18 -	10s	13 -13½
		12s	13½-14
		16s	14½-15
		20s	15 -15½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	13 -	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	13 -13½	and 4-ply 11½ -	
12s	13½-14	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
16s	14½-15	and 4-ply 14½ -	
20s	15 -16	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	16½-17	and 4-ply 12½ -	
30s	18 -19	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	25 -25½	8s, 1-ply 11½-12	
40s ex.	26 -26½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply 11½-12	
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply 12 -12½	
8s	12½-13	12s, 2-ply 12½-13	
10s	13 -	16s, 2-ply 13½-14	
12s	13 -13½	20s, 2-ply 14 -14½	
14s	13½ -	30s, 2-ply 16½ -	
16s	14 -	36s, 2-ply 18 -18½	
20s	15 -	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	16½ -	8s 12½-13	
30s	18 -	10s 13 -	
36s	24 -	12s 13½ -	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s 14 -	
12s	13½-14	16s 14½ -	
8s	13 -13½	18s 15 -	
10s	13½-14	20s 15 -15½	
12s	14 -14½	22s 16½ -	
14s	14½-15	24s 17 -	
16s	15½-16	26s 17½-18	
20s	16½-17	30s 18 -18½	
24s	17 -17½		
26s	17 -17½		

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr. & Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BARBER-COLEMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 433 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

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CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 480, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

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EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenior, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 43 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186); Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. O. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

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NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

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PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

PRECISION GEAR & MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.

ROBINSON & SON CO., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; C. D. Heath, Mgr., Rep.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Dept., Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Wier, W. Gayle, Sou. Agent, Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 422 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 434, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Branch Sou. Office: E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 809 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 752, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 198, Athens, Ga.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. office Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. P. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Forcher and E. L. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. F. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITNEY MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Rep.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2308 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Japanese Mills Have Busy Year

Japanese cotton spinning and weaving industry reported a very favorable year in 1932, according to a report just received by Marvin Shirley, district manager of the Charlotte office, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from the American Commercial Attache's office, Tokyo.

Mills are said to have made large profits from purchases of raw cotton prior to the Japanese gold embargo in December, 1931. The exchange situation was favorable to export trade. Shipments of yarn trebled in 1931 exports, and cotton cloth exports for the first time in history, exceeded 2,000,000 square yards.

Chief purchasers for Japan's cotton cloth in 1932, were, in order named:

British India, 644,685,000 square yards; Netherlands East Indies, 352,234,000; Egypt, 195,435,000; China, 193,623,000; Kwantung Leased Territory, 88,838,000; Straits Settlements, 82,228,000; Turkey, 41,529,000; South Africa, 36,316,000; Australia, 35,992,000; Siam, 24,458,000; Hong Kong, 23,406,000; Argentina, 22,461,000; and the Philippine Islands, 21,410,000.

China, South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Islands were the only countries taking less from Japan during 1932 than in 1931, all the others either doubled or approximately doubled their purchases. Siam took more than four times its 1931 purchases.

Notwithstanding restrictions in spinning activity, amounting to about 30.4 per cent of capacity in the first nine months of the year and to 35.7 per cent in the last quarter, new equipment tended to offset the curtailment of production and the output of cotton yarn by member mills of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association (representing about 99 per cent of the total cotton spindleage in the entire country) established a new record of 2,809,115 bales of 400 pounds each.

The 1932 figure is only slightly larger than the previous high of 2,792,586 bales in 1929 but is consid-

erably in excess of the 1931 output of 2,572,100 bales.

Production of cotton cloth by member mills of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association also attained a new high of 1,658,103,000 yards, a gain of 18 per cent over the 1931 output of 1,404,668,000 yards and substantially in excess of the previous record of 1,538,249,000 yards established in 1929.

Exports of cotton yarn, as reported by the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union of Osaka, totalled 89,470 bales or 35,788,000 pounds in 1932, almost treble the 1931 shipments of 31,441 bales or 12,576,000 pounds. Stocks of cotton yarn in public warehouses and customs sheds at Tokyo, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka at the end of the year, amounted to 24,029 bales, or 9,611,600 pounds, a considerable decline from the 1932 peak of 43,207 bales, or 17,282,000 pounds. The December 31, 1932, figure, however, was more than 50 per cent larger than the total of 15,565 bales, or 6,225,200 pounds, reported at the end of 1931.

Japanese exports of cotton cloth in 1932 aggregated 2,031,722,000 square yards, valued at 288,712,833 yen, compared with 1,413,780,000 square yards, valued at 198,731,572 yen, in 1931. The previous high record was established in 1929 when 1,790,560,000 square yards, valued at 412,706,729 yen were exported. The lower valuation in 1932 reflects the price decline since 1929.

Quiet Week in Cotton Goods

"Attention in the textile industry has been centered this week in Washington and everyone has been closely watching the progress of the Emergency Agricultural Relief Bill. We are hopeful that it will be defeated in the Senate or amended in such a way that it will not work as great a hardship upon this industry as it would in its present form. Many statements have been made about the condition of the farmer and how hard he has been hit by the decline in prices of farm commodities. The gross farm income for 1929 amounted to \$11,960,000,000 and this was reduced to \$5,250,000,000 last year, or a decline of 56 per cent. While this is very severe, at the same time payrolls of factories, according to the Bureau of Labor, declined 61 per cent. Standard statistics show that dividends paid to shareholders of American corporations fell 55.6 per cent, or almost precisely the same percentage as the farm income, all of which indicates

that the farmer has not suffered any more severely than the average wage earner. The Emergency Agricultural Relief Bill, as proposed, would take millions of dollars from wage and salary earners and, after passing these funds through wasteful and extravagant bureaus, hand over to the farmer the medium that is left," Southeastern Cottons, Inc., report.

"The above facts are recognized by many members of Congress who, nevertheless, conforming to the rule of "follow the leader," state that they intend to vote for this bill.

"The week of May 15 to 20 has been set aside as National Cotton Week, and the support which has been assured by the largest chain store organizations as well as wholesale and retail merchants, has been very gratifying and should stimulate demand for cotton textiles.

"They grey goods market this week has been very quiet. We have seen further decline in prices, and in the majority of cases prices today are about where they were before the bank holiday. There has been a fair demand for sheets and pillow cases, colored goods and a very good demand for some specialty fabrics.

Cherry Blossom Time in Washington

Train Travel Bargain Fares VIA Southern Railway System

Saturday, April 1st and 8th

\$6.00

Round Trip Fare From Charlotte,
N. C.

\$6.00

Proportionate fares from other North Carolina stations.

Tickets on sale going trip April 1st and 8th, return limit leave Washington, D. C., prior to midnight of April 2nd and 9th.

"New Deal" Extension Feature

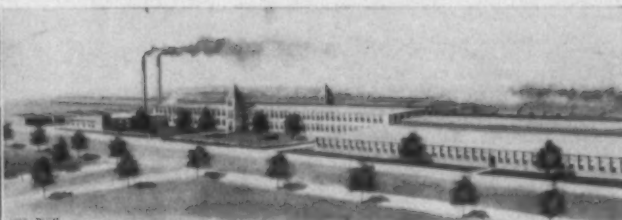
Tickets may be extended as long as five days at fee \$1.00 per day per ticket.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Fares

The Japanese cherry trees are blooming along the historic Potomac. Don't miss it this spring.

Tickets good on all trains except Crescent Limited.

Consult Ticket Agents
R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GREENVILLE, S. C.

BRANDON DUCK MILL—NINETY BALES OF COTTON IN A CREEL!

One of the largest looms in captivity is safely housed in Brandon Duck Mill, Greenville, S. C., where Superintendent Geo. D. Fryfogle sees that it is properly "fed," clothed and "worked." Truly it is a marvelous sight.

Here are a few facts that sound like a "fish" tale: The ends in the warp come from 15,211 spools in a creel, 22 spools high and 52 back. The warp is No. 7—5-ply, and a full spool contains three pounds of yarn. Count it up and one is "flabbergasted" to find that it takes over 90 500-pound bales of cotton for a full creel!

The shuttles look like baby boats, carrying a cargo of one pound of No. 7—4-ply filling, and a few trips back and forth across that 250-inch cloth empties it. The cloth weighs about 3 1-3 pounds per square yard, and is used as "dryer felt" by paper mills. It can of course be woven any length wanted, as no beams are used.

HONEA PATH, S. C.

CHIQUEOLA MFG. CO.

There's music in the name "Chiquola" and "harmony" truly exists here. The officials are a fine, genial type that inspires confidence, respect and good will. Fortunate indeed are those who work here, and it is seldom that an operative moves away. The mill runs full time and everybody wears a happy smile.

This large and busy plant has 52,560 spindles and 1,310 looms, on print cloths.

L. O. Hammett is president and treasurer; Jas. D. Hammett, assistant treasurer; W. E. Cox, secretary; J. D. Beacham, superintendent; G. H. Lollis, assistant superintendent; B. F. Williams is overseer carding; H. Thompson, overseer spinning; R. B. Jones, overseer weaving; J. R. Johnson, overseer cloth room; J. E. Elkin, master mechanic; L. M. Henderson, outside overseer.

Superintendent Beacham has been taking ten days' vacation in Florida, probably in quest of the famous "Fountain of Youth."

Honea Path (everybody pronounces it "Honey Path") is really a nice mill town. Pretty, nicely painted houses, good schools and churches and a very busy and progressive business section on the broad paved highway, are some of the attractions.

Vegetables and flowers flourish in the fertile soil. Fine farm lands stretch out in every direction round about.

The Piedmont & Northern Railway gives regular service at reduced rates to Greenwood, Anderson, Belton and Greenville, so nobody worries about transportation.

It is conveniently and ideally located, and affords many fine opportunities for those who wish to broaden their vision through contact with the outside world.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

JOANNA COTTON MILLS—TEXTILE CLASS BANQUET

Members of the Evening Textile Class, together with their guests, Messrs. W. A. Morehead, J. H. Ross, O. M. Templeton and Rev. M. K. Medlock, enjoyed a banquet in the Mary Musgrove Tea Room, in Clinton, March 11th. This marked the closing of the 1932-33 year.

Mr. R. G. Carr was toastmaster and welcomed the guests. Mr. W. A. Morehead, agent Joanna Cotton Mills, made an impressive talk, commending the class for their splendid work. He also touched briefly on the very fine way in which the textile industry has stood the test of trying times during the past few years. But the high spot of his talk was his glowing tribute to President Roosevelt.

Mr. O. M. Templeton, overseer carding, had the largest class in the textile school, and expressed his appreciation for their loyalty and determination to improve their opportunities.

CUPID BUSY IN THE MATRIMONIAL MART

Cupid has been at his usual pranks and quite busy in Goldville recently.

Miss Alice Mae Campbell and Mr. Edgar Taylor were married in Clinton Sunday, March 5th.

Miss Inez Darnell and Mr. R. H. Stewart were married March 10th at the parsonage by Rev. M. K. Medlock.

Miss Virgie Hunnicutt and Mr. F. W. Crapps were married by Rev. M. K. Medlock, March 11th.

A COMMUNITY FAIR

There was a fine Community Fair held in the old school-house, Saturday, March 18th. The Handwork Booth was in charge of Mesdames Clarence Fulmer, Walter Fulmer and W. O. Stewart; Mrs. Marian Hamm presided over the potted plants, while Mrs. C. B. Dickey and Mrs. Edward Kay had charge of antiques, and Mrs. Claude Kay was in charge of the Baby Booth.

There was a museum, a freak show, a monkey cage and other attractions. Goldville String Band furnished music.

Candy, cakes, coffee and hot dogs were sold, the proceeds to buy song books for the church.

GREENWOOD, S. C.

GREENWOOD COTTON MILLS—J. F. CHALMERS, SUPT.

G. C. Culberson, overseer night weaving, is one of those "full-o-pep" fellows, who believes in going over the top in everything he undertakes. He has a fine room, and a loyal set of help who follows his lead, so no wonder so many of them take the Textile Bulletin.

H. B. Cress and B. S. Brown are second hands; R. F. Ellenberg, W. G. Stokes, J. T. Gallman, J. B. Doolittle, R. T. Blum, R. T. Hellams, J. H. Connor and J. O. Camfield are loom fixers; M. T. Macham, Geo. Beauford and L. L. Culberson are other progressives.

S. B. Snellgrove is night overseer of the cloth room; J. C. Chandler is night carder; Mr. Wilson is night spinner.

On the day line, A. L. Banister is overseer of weaving; D. J. Stanford is second hand in weaving, slashing, tying-in and drawing in; L. G. Walker, second hand in weaving, was recently promoted from loom fixer; J. P. Childers is also a wide-awake second hand. M. L. White and W. R. Doolittle are loom fixers who believe in keeping informed; S. E. Quattlebaum is slasher man.

In the card room, O. F. Browning is overseer, with J. S. Coward, second hand; J. H. Sparks, section man, and C. W. Anderson are progressive young men.

J. T. Ficklin is overseer spinning; L. E. McLean, second hand in No. 1 and J. P. Childers, second hand in No. 2; J. P. McCarthy, second hand in spooling and warping.

W. E. Porter, overseer cloth room, was transferred here from Martha Mill (same company) when Mr. Dorn, former overseer, resigned after around 25 years service, and went to his country home. D. D. Koon, second hand in cloth room, is a young man well liked by all who know him.

Margaret Rhodes, daughter of Mrs. E. T. Rhodes, is a young lady who is anxious to succeed; she attends classes in Lander College in the mornings and works in the mill in the afternoons.

There are many high school graduates, both boys and girls, in Greenwood Cotton Mills.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

NINETY-SIX COTTON MILL—J. G. McNEILL, SUPT.

"To do all the good we can, in all the ways we can, to all the people we can," seems to be the motto at Ninety-Six. The community spirit is fine.

A LIVE BUNCH OF SCOUTS

Scout Troop No. 53 has 24 members—all fine boys who are eager to develop into leading citizens. Superintendent J. G. McNeill, J. T. Hipp and W. G. Harrison are Scout committeemen; E. W. Seigler, overseer weaving, is Scoutmaster, assisted by M. C. Waits, A. L. Strawn and T. C. Hass.

Superintendent McNeill also teaches the Men's Bible Class of 75 in the Baptist Church, where B. G. McKinney, a loom fixer, is the efficient Sunday school superintendent.

The beautiful new Methodist Church, a gift from Mr. J. C. Self (president of this mill and also of Greenwood

Cotton Mill and Martha Mill, of Greenwood) is the pride of the entire community.

Ninety-Six doesn't propose to be behind in anything. If Greenwood "peeps over the top" Ninety-Six goes over. Three years ago we had 20 subscriptions at Ninety-Six; last year they hopped up to 31, and this year to 46.

Every overseer is a leader, and it makes one feel good for weeks just to meet these fine people.

OUR FRIENDS ON THE DAY LINE

Will give the list as I met them, beginning with genial J. L. Burrell, overseer cloth room, and H. D. Dorn, his efficient second hand.

J. W. Sutherland came next on the list; E. W. Seigler is overseer weaving; J. E. Harter, slasher foreman; J. O. Holly, B. F. Havird, I. W. DeLoach and C. Ouzts, slasher men; J. W. Attaway, Ansel Hughes, tying-in, and Tom Rush, drawing-in. W. E. Faulkner, size maker, knows how to make warps run good.

H. M. Willingham, B. G. McKinney, A. L. Strawn, T. R. Knox and A. W. McNeill, loom fixers, who use their heads as well as they do the monkey wrenches.

J. L. Williams is overseer day carding; J. M. James, overseer spinning; T. M. Morris and R. L. Taylor, section men.

NIGHT LINE

W. D. Knox, overseer night weaving, with T. W. Guinn and J. L. Smith, second hands; take note of this progressive bunch: J. A. Fleming, R. L. Sutherland, Henry Kinsey, W. L. Robertson, J. H. Kinsey, Broadus Crawford, E. D. McCullough, S. L. Long, loom fixers; E. C. Hand, Jodie Clem, C. C. Sanders, slasher men; F. E. Guinn and J. M. Boone, smash hands—all readers of the Textile Bulletin.

M. C. Waits is overseer night spinning; B. F. Bufford, conditioner; James Strickland, P. T. Faulkner, George Vaughn and Henry Hyman, section men.

N. M. Slice is overseer night carding; W. H. Stalnaker, one of the progressives. All the above read the South's leading textile journal—The Textile Bulletin.

ANDERSON, S. C.

PLAN GARDENS AT ORR MILLS

Employees of the Orr Cotton Mills are planning to engage in gardening on the side again this year, it was learned. Garden plots aggregating 125 acres of land has been prepared and will be used by residents of the mill village to grow vegetables of various kinds during the summer, it is stated.

The plan was used very successfully last summer, and resulted not only in most of the 400 families being supplied with vegetables during the gardening season, but a large quantity was either canned or dried for winter use.

The acreage has already been plowed and is now ready for seeding.

Don't

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
And say, "There's no danger for boys, you know,
Because they all have their wild oats to sow."
There is no more excuse for my boy to be low
Than your girl. Then don't tell him so.

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
For a boy or a girl's sin is sin, you know.
And my baby boy's hands are as clean and white,
And his heart as pure as your girl's tonight."

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HUNTER'S TRAVELER
60—Saco-Lowell Cards, 1923.
24—Saco-Lowell Drawing, 1923.
60—Whitin Spinning Frames, 3½"
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6—42" Cloth Inspecting Machines.
1—Large Size Storage Kettle and Size
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10M—1½" Spinning Rings.
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610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Overseer Reeling Department and Cone Winding Department in rayon mill; age about thirty-five; married; with pleasing personality; capable of supervising girls; graduate of textile or engineering college and with previous experience as overseer over textile workers preferred. Full details on past experience and photograph required. Only applicants now residing in South will be considered. Address N. A. G., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Mechanical Engineer, preferably college graduate, capable of designing and studying details of and experiment with spinning machines in rayon mill. State age, past experience in detail, giving salaries formerly received and submitting photograph. Only applicants now residing in South will be considered. Address M. E., care Textile Bulletin.

English Curtail Spinning

Manchester, England.—A recommendation for curtailment of produc-

tion in the Lancashire cotton industry was adopted at a special meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations.

Saco-Lowell Shops Net Loss for Year Totals \$761,002

Boston. — Although Saco-Lowell Shops sustained a total net loss of \$761,002 for 1932, depreciation, interest and abandoned plant expense made up nearly three-quarters of the loss. D. F. Edwards, president, told the stockholders at the annual meeting here.

The loss before charges was \$204,679. Depreciation totalled \$254,179; interest, \$249,685 and abandoned plant expense, \$52,459. For 1931, the company reported a net loss of \$485,951.

The balance sheet of the company shows current assets of \$2,065,585 and current liabilities of \$170,648, leaving working capital of \$1,895,117.

In reporting to the stockholders, President Edwards said, in part:

"The annual report of last year contained the statement that the volume of sales in 1931 was the lowest, both in physical and dollar volume, since 1914. At the time this statement was made, it did not seem possible that a further heavy shrinkage in sales volume could occur. However, that is exactly what has happened. Our sales volume in 1932 was only about 54 per cent, or a little more than one-half, of that in 1931, and yet the company was able to secure its share of such orders as were placed for the products that it makes.

"This volume meant that the company operated at less than 20 per cent of capacity, a condition that rendered heavy losses unavoidable in spite of consolidation and the most drastic retrenchment with respect to all operating expenditures. Coincident with this further violent decline in volume, there has also been an inevitable lowering of the level of prices for our products which has still further aggravated the situation and accentuated the operating losses.

"At present, the mills, with few exceptions, are buying practically no new machinery. Their purchases are limited largely to what they must have to keep their active machinery running. Repair parts are bought from hand to mouth and in quantities barely sufficient to meet the day-to-day needs and prevent breakdowns in operating schedules."

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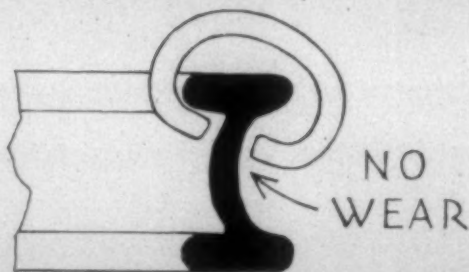


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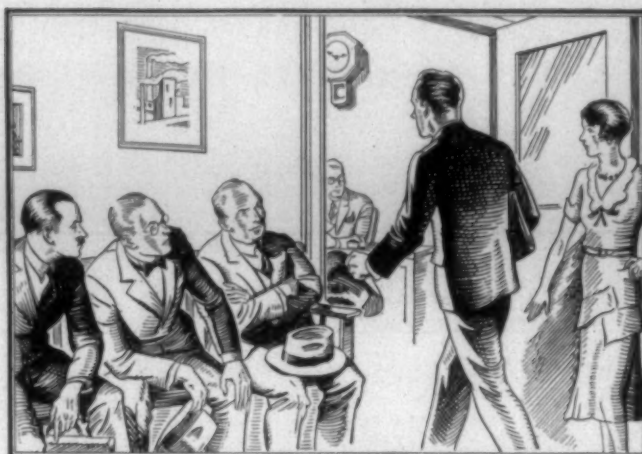
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business paper
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



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